RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chat by the Way-Ministerial Movements.

Methodist Conferences-Transactions Yesterday.

PROGRAMME OF SERVICES.

In St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church the Rev. George S. Hare, D. D., will preach this morning, and Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., this evening. In Stanton street Baptist church the Rev. W. H. Leavell will preach this morning on "Regeneration Once, Conversion Thrice;" and in the evening on "A

Sermons will be preached at both services to day in St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church, Rev. Dr.

Stevenson, of Dublin, will occupy the pulpit of otch Presbytorian church this morning and Rev. Hamilton in the afternoon.

Dr. Miley, of Madison, N. J., and Dr. Chapman, of St. Paul's church, will preach in St. John's Methodist

Episcopal church to-day.

Rev. J. B. Hawthorne will preach this morning in the Tabornacie Baptist church on "Conceit and Its Consequences," and this evening on "What Shall We Do to Please God."

"How to Strengthen a Church" will be explained

this morning by Rev. W. D. Nicholas, in Spring street Preabyterian church.

The Rov. L. J. Stowe and the Rev. R. P. Christopher

will occupy the pulpit of the Ailen street Methodist Episcopal church to-day. This evening the Rev. George O. Phelps will ask Allen street Presbyterian church "What Shall the Har-

The Bible readings for ladies will be continued this week, as last, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by

Misses Logan and Beard.
"Worship" will be considered this morning by Rev. P. C. McCarthy in the Bleecker street Universalist bourch. In the evening the question to be answered in "The Wicked Punished—No Escape—How? When?

the Rev. J. F. Jewitt will minister this morning and

an will preach this morning and Rev. A. Gunnison

Protestant Episcopai church to-day, as usual. Services as usual to-day in the Protestant Episcopai

shurch of the Heavenly Rest.
"What a Young Woman Can Do Under Difficulties"
brill be told in the Central Bentist church this evening y Rev. J. D. Herr. There will be services in the church of the Holy

frinity every day and evening this week except Sat-arday. Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., will preach there this morning and evening.

Dr. John Lord will lecture in the Thirteenth street

Presbyterian church this evening on "Selemon," and Dr. Burchard will preach this morning on "The Sacred Chest and Its Contents." Rev. Dr. Samson will speak in Association Hall this

Evening.

In the church of the Holy Apostles the Rev. B. E.

Backus will minister to-day at the usual hours.

Dr. Armitage will speak about "The Acceptable
Fear" and "Peter on the Sea" in the Fifth avenue Bev. J. A. Seitz will preach this morning and even-

ng, and Rev. J. M. Pullman on Tuesday evening, in lariem Universalist church. Services in the Hippodrome this week in the order

the feast week. Mrs. Bullene will speak in Republican Hall this evenng on the "Phenomenal Age of Spiritualism and its rophetic Results."

The Ninth ward prayer meeting is held every day at soon in the Presbyterian church in West Eleventh

minstrel hall, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street.

Rev. J. S. Kennard will preach in the Pilgrim Baplet church this morning and evening at the usual

Reformed church at the usual hours to-day.

Dra. John Cotton Smith and C. N. Sims will

n Hanson place Methodist Episcopal church. The Rev. Dr. William Adams will preach in Madis

Rev. James Gardner will preach in the Brick Presby

The Religio-Scientific Society will be addressed in leience Hall this atternoon by G. L. Henderson on 'How to be Saved," and this evening by H. B. Brown

Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., will preach this morning and avening in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Sankey's symms are used. Young men's prayer meeting at half-

past six o'clock this evening.

In the First Reformed Episcopal church the Rev. W.

E. Sabine will preach moraing and evening. At the sommunion service on Thursday evening Dr. Deems will deliver an address.

Episcopal services, at No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street,

this morning and evening.

Professor Wayland will lecture for Spiritists at

fwenty-third Street Opera House this evening.

A lecture on "The Sixth Seal, or the Dawn of the Day of Wrath," will be given by Rev. W. W. Andrews, this evening, in the Catholic Apostolic church.

The "Stabat Mater" will be chanted in the Church

#St Mary the Virgin this evening; "high service

his morning.

The Rev. J. B. Flagg will preach at both services tolay in Christ church, Protestant Episcopal.

In St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal church the Rev.

D. W. Morrill, rector, there will be three services to-

Bay and a variety of them during the week.

Rev. Chauncey Giles will preach en "Increase of Faith" in the Swedenborgian church this morning.

The Rev. J. W. Einshaw and Rev. B. F. Millard, will

presch in the Mariners' church to-day.
On Thursday evening the Baptist Sunday School feachers' Association will meet in Calvary Baptist shurch and be addressed by President Robinson, of Brown University, on "The Relation of the Sunday Bchool to the Puipit." Rev. R. S. MacArthur will also

ddress the association.

Dr. Ewer will preach this morning and evening t Ignatius' Protestant Episcopal church. Special The Rev. D. B. Jutten will speak in the Sixtee

The Rev. D. B. Jutten will speak in the extension about "Sick Persons Brought to the Great Physician," and in the evening as "Sowing and Reaping."

In the Church of the Disciples this morning the Rev. Beorge H. Hepworth will speak about "The Authority of the Sible," and in the evening about "The Open and

Peter Dwyer has removed his gospel mission to No. Ty West Third street (old Amity), where he will hold mitgious services at the usual hours to-day, and those meking salvation are invited thither. Sankey's hymne

The Rev. Mr. Brouner will lead the Ninth ward meeting in West Eleventh street Presbyterian church this afternoon, at four o'clock. A similar meeting will be held in the Tabernacle Baptist church, Second avenue. Mr. Marchmont, of England, will preach in the mission hall, No. 40 Baxter street, this afternoon at half-mat three, and in the evening in the old Chatham Street Theatre. There is no collection taken at either place, as the service is designed for the non-church plang poor.

ess you learn to control your temper it will very

"deemed dignified?" Tom raine used to drink himself into a state of beastly intoxication, and to do it repeatedly. He may have been calumniated, as Mr. Prothingham suggests, but not on this particular point. He was a drunkard and an infidel; yet he finds an apologist in this reverend preacher.

There is many a "promising young man" who never

There is many a "promising young man" who never kopt his promises.

The impression that there is a neutral territory in religion is a great mistake. A dollar bill must be either genuine or counterfeit; it can't be both.

Money can buy a great many things which a man doesn't want, and some things that he does want. But it can't buy friends, and happiness is never sold over the counter. What you need most must be given to you by God, not bought with coin.

The dry goods merchants are completely demoralized by the hard times. They tell us, with very lugubrious faces, that it takes at least ten mills to make a simple cont. Under these circumstances it is not strange that church contributions are running very low.

If your habits are expensive when you are young, they are apt to be simply pensive when you are young, they are apt to be simply pensive when you are cold.

The ruling vice of the Japanese is intemperance. The national product, rice, is to Japan what trye is to the Americans. On certain festivals the harems are closed to the men, and the houris sty their saki until all jealousies are drowned in a common oblivion. Two things prove that all men have sprung from the same ock, viz -the whiskey at night and the headache in

the morning.

Harvard College can no longer be called the strong-hold of New England Unitarianism. It has three re-ligious societies whose conditions of membership are thoroughly Calvinistic. The last graduating class num-pered 148, of which only thirty-nine were Unitarians Conservatism is gradually bringing the institution batto the motto on its shield, Pro Christo et Ecclesia.

Mr. Moody's suggestion about inquiry meetings is seing generally acted upon. Several clergymen give an invitation after every service to those who are in doubt to meet them for conference. The perfunctory character of church work is giving way to greater earnestness. Mr. Moody has done good work in wak-

earnestness. Mr. Moody has done good work in war-ing up the sleepy pulpit.

Dublin sent over to the Hippodrome Convention two genial and gifted clergymen in Mesers. Fletcher and Stephenson. They report the revival work still in progress across the water with as much enthusiasm as when the evangelists were there. The clergy of New York have got the reins in their own hands now, and if they have the seal and unity of Dublin and Glasgow Satan will have a poor time of it for many a mouth to

temperament, is searching for the envelope on which St. Paul's Epistle was sent to the Corinthians. He does not care for the envelope itself, but wants to add

a rare postage stamp to his collection.

Ideas of the numerical value of a man and his wife seem to vary according to circumstances, which may possibly be imagined, but which cannot be described. possibly be imagined, but which cannot be described. The twain are always one—that seems to be universally conceded—but whether the man or the woman constitutes the major and controlling element of that solemn unit is the vexed question. One gentleman, whose experiences were undoubtedly peculiar, openly maserted that he and his wife were not one but ten. When asked to explain the puzzle, he replied that he represented his wife and himself in Arabic figures—thus, 10. His wife was a solid and undeniable unit, while he represented the school.

while he represented the cipher.

The Princeton boys seem to be given to practical jokes. During the hour of recitation, while the grave President is questioning the class, torpedoes unexpectedly explode. This may give emphasis to the remarks made, but does not add materially to the in-President McCosh will probably soon attract the atten-tion of the class to that part of the Book of Proverbs which intimates that a young man's chances in life are increased by a liberal use of the rod, and then proceed

up the whole of life in these had verses. A wit, a man of mark, he got little out of his years, perhaps because

t or many :—
Upon a faggot scated, pipe in lips,
Leaning my head against the chimney wall,
My heart sinks in me, down my cyclids fail,
As all alone I think on life's eclipee.

Meantime the horb in a hes sinks and dies;
Then to its sadness back my spirit flies,
And the old troubles still rise up behind.
Live upon hope and smoke your pipe, all's one.
It means the same when life is passed and done;
One is but smoke, the other is but wind.

We prefer Mr. Moody's philosophy to that. You estimate of life depends more on what you choose to give to others than on what you get from them. The most grateful people are not those who keep most, but those who impart most. This is one of the paradoxes

While Mr. Moody is preaching to hosts, vival lights are shining on hundreds and scores. Peter like a Methodist of the early days, has bared his arm and gone to work. The convaris are among the poor; but a soul is a soul, whether ragged or wealthy. The shortest way to retrenchment in the expenses of the

police force is to austain the little missions.

Old Bolsrobert died as he had lived, with an excuss on his fips. He sent for his confessor, to whom the dying man said, sadly, "Do not think of Bolsrobert living, but of Bolsrobert dying." This looked a bit like repentance, but it was not deep. The confessor said, "God has pardoned greater sinners than you."

"He has indeed," was the roply. "The Abbe do Villarceaux, for instance"—he had just lost money at play with him—"is doubless a greater sinner than I, but I hope God will pardon him."

ope God will pardon him."

One of the ladies at his bedside said, "Monsieur, con-"It is, madame," he replied; "I wish it you with all my heart."

Hts last words were, "I should be content to be on as good terms with our Lord as I have been with Cardinal Richelieu."

Ho left a joke, a sharp repartee, behind, and ex-It is not always the excessive grief that lasts longest when the mourner over the dear departed rends the air and tears her hair and tries to lesp into the grave,

the spasm, though acute, is apt to leave the patient calm and quietly on the lookout. Eligible opportunities will not pass unchallenged, and the funeral-baked meats will serve the marriage tables. We have known persons to have their cry out at the grave and their lookout immediately after.

Restitution is a good evidence of conversion. It

Restitution is a good evidence of conversion. It takes a large amount of religion to save a man who tries to serve the Lord and keep his plunder at the same time. Either the plunder or the Lord must be given up, because the latter has never yet been known to make any compromise with the former. Some people seem to be laboring under the impression that, though they use illegitimate means to get money, if they give one-tenth to the Lord it will permit them full enjoyment of the nine-tenths. Such a statement seems to be faulty in logic and false in fact.

A poor fellow, who had been entirely oblivious to the difference between means and faum, and whose theory of life seemed to be that everything was his that he could reach, was arrested by those whe differed from him in this opinion and put into durance vile. He was evidently of a thoughtful turn of mind and came to the conclusion that he might possibly have made a mistake in his way of reasoning, for when an officer looked into his cell and said, "The law allows every man counsel; who will you have?" he looked up, with a bland smile, and replied, "Well, I think Moody and Sankey could give me better counsel than any engelse."

How curious! And on what a slender thread hange now curious: And on what a stender thread hange the great doctrine of our immortality. A great many precious truths are taught by Spiritualism, and illus-trated by paradine, bells, tambourists and banjos. This nineteenth century is a wonderful period to live

Brooklyn still hugs her elerical excitement with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause. The majority in last week's Congregational Convention decided to cooperate with the Advisory Council's Committee of Five in the attempt to run the scandal to barrow and then dig it out. A very important minority regard the Advisory Council as a usurpation of authority, and not only decline to act on any committee, but withdraw altogether from the convention. Drs. Storrs, Budington and Taylor have practically taken position outside the denomination until this whole matter falls into competent hands. It is a very serious defection, and there must be something wrong somewhere or those gentlemen would not care to take so decided a stand. Where is the truth?

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

Dr. Lovick Pierce, the oldest Methodist preacher in the South, though feeble in health, expects to be able to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore next month as fraternal delegate from the Church South. He still preaches with all the mental vigor of earlier years.

Last month the Methodist Episcopal church at Lansingburg, N. Y., received 210 persons into its fold, of whom 186 were recent converts. Since March 11 State street Methodist Episcopal church, Troy, N. Y., has had 250 converts added on probation.

Rev. John Good, who has been in this country for

Rev. John Good, who has been in this country for me months in the interests of the Embury Mer church, Ireland, left New York for Queenstown on Saturday. The evening before he was presented with a set of "Whedon's Commentaries" by friends in this

city. Cutchogue Methodist Epizcopal church, Long Island, has enlarged its parsonage and church building at a cost of \$2,600, and has had a revival in which nearly 100 have been converted.

ference 387 have-been added to the churches as full members and 1,660 as probationers. On the South dis-trict 1,500 have been so added.

Among the largest missionary subscriptions reported to the New York East Conference are \$2,000 from St. John's church, \$1,400 from Sands street, \$1,175 from Pacific street and \$1,000 from Washington street church, Brooklyn, and \$2,240 from Stamford church,

The Rev. L. N. Beaudry, of the Troy Conference, about to unite with the Montreal Conference and to engage in French mission work in that city, where Father Chiniquy is meeting with such remarkable success that 2,500 French Canadians have forsaken Ro-manism and become Protestants within the last eight-

The Methodists of Baltimore and vicinity are trying to raise a centennial fund of \$30,000 for Randolph

Macon College.

At Pittstown, Pa., 100 persons have lately both converted, and all but three have united with the Methodist Episcopal church. At Middlehope, North Newburg, 120 have been converted, and all save ten have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. E. Love has resigned the pastorate of Sher-man avenue church, Newark, N. J., and Rev. E. K.

N. J., last Sunday, by baptism, and fifteen to the Bap-tist church at Finshing, L. I.

The Baptist church at Lansingburg, N. Y., has added by baptism thirty two persons since January; twelve have been added at Burrsville, N. J., and to the

The Bergen Baptist church of Jersey City has unani-mously called the Rove S. W. Follombo, of Maiden, Mass., to their pulpit. He preached for them recently

with much acceptance.

The Connecticut Baptists have raised \$25,000 toward their proposed Centennial Fund of \$100,000, beside several large subscriptions which are promised.

The Rev. Galusba Anderson last Sunday resigned his

The Rev. Galusha Anderson last Sunday resigned his pastorate of the Strong place Baptist church, Brooklyn, to accept a call to Chicago. The state of his wife's health compels a change.

Rev. C. Y. Swaa has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Bowdoin square Baptist church, Boston.

The revival in New Britain, Conn., has been of remarkable power. Over 100 have been baptized.

The good work in New Brunswick, N. J., has resulted in large additions to the First and Remson avenue churches. On Lord's Day about sixty were received by Dr. Smith into the fellowship of the First church.

The labors of the Rev. R. B. Kelssy with the Sixth avenue church, Brooklyn, are very successful. Many have been added to the membership. The congregations are large and the Sunday school constantly increasing.

creasing.

Just now the "City of Churches," so far as the Baptists are concerned, shows a sad deficiency of pastors. They have now six vacant pulpits, with no immediate prospect of ministers to supply them. They are Strong place, Washington avenue, Hanson place, Trinity, place, Washington avenue, Hanson place, Trinity, and Fifth church. E. B. Who are the

The Standing Committee of the diocese of Michigan have declined to admit Mr. A. W. Mann, an officient deaf mute lay reader, as a candidate for holy orders on the ground that the canons of the Church do not authorize the admission of a person so far incapacitated from general work as such a person must necessarily be.

An Episcopal brotherhood

would.

The vestry of St. Paul's, Petersburg, have called Rev. Theedore Reed, of Leesburg, Va., to the assistant rectorship of that church, and to the charge of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Blandford, where a very promising missionary field is offered.

The decision in the "Rev." Mr. Keets' case in England is more far-reaching in its effects than was anticipated at the time. The "parishioners," who have been declared the co-owners of the churchyards, are talking of the ownership of the buildings, and kr. Osborne Morgan's bill in Parliament to make the former assumption a legal fact, though defeated, is halled by the dissorters as an entering wedge toward diseasablers as an entering wedge toward diseasablers and for the same reason is opposed by the Episcopal Church. There are 10,000-churchyards in England where the Anglican service only is read, and but 519 public cemeteries; in Wales there are 758 churchyards and only 21 cemeteries.

The Rev. George W. Hinkle has resigned as assistant of St. George's, Newburg, and minister in charge of St. George's chapel, and has gone to Oxford, England.

Rev. James Marshall, pastor of the First Preaby-

Roy. James Marshall, pastor of the First Preaby terian church of Hoboken, has resigned on account of

ade here to hang Thomas Paine's picture in the Cen nnial gallery as one of the great men of the America volution. It quotes proof of his beastly drunken uss, and, while admitting the great services that he ndered to the infant Republic, yet thinks the more nor of the mation would be blurred by any suc-

ness, and, while admitting the great services that he rendered to the infant Republic, yet thinks the moral sense of the nation would be blurred by any such honor conferred on him.

A casual count by the Interior of reports from thirty-six Presbyterian churches shows an aggregate admission of 2,123 members at their last communions. This is an average of fifty-nine members to each church. The increase of the membership of the Presbyterian thurch will, doubtless, be larger for the year closing April 1 than ever before in any one year.

Rev. Dr. Calhoun, who has spent many years of an eminently devoted and useful life as a missionary in Syria, was greeted by a large company of gentlemen, who had long esteemed him personally and for his work's sake, on Friday week. The reception was on the invitation and at the residence of his college classmate, Dr. I. S. Prime, and was attended by many of the resident alumns of Williams, from Mr. Bryant down, and a good sprinkle of well known professors, secretaries, divines and business mon.

Fifty-five persons were received into the Brick Presbyterian church of Rochester last Sanday, on profession of faith and founteen by letter. They are the fruit of a recent revival there.

The vote of the Presbyteries upon the question of Synodical representation is thus far:—In favor, 19; against, 20.

In Bethany chapel. Newark, ninety persons have

The vote of the Presbyteries upon the question of Synodical representation is thus far:—In favor, 19; against, 20.

In Bethany chapel, Newark, ninety persons have been recently converted; in the North Presbyterian church, of this city, forty-five have united on profession and sixteen by letter; in Union church, Newburg, eighty were received last Sunday, and in the Presbyterian church, Londonderry, N. H., twenty have been received and more to follow.

— ROMAN CATROLIC.

Notwithstanding the indebtedness of St. Stephen's 'church in this city, \$155,490 33, it appears to be in a very prosperous condition. Its recents for pew rents last year amounted to \$11,693 22, and its plate and door collections at early and high masses, \$24,911 34. Its total receipts amounted to \$44,832 46, and its current expenses to the same less \$254 25, which remains in the treasury. There was pass out for charitable and other purposes the sum of \$3,765.

The Archbishop of Boston has received up to the presont \$1,500 70, subscribed by admirers of Mr. P. Bonahoe to replace in part what he has lost or misappropriated.

Father Phelan, the editor of the St. Louis Western Watchman, has adopted the following motto:—"We will not allow our public schools made Catholic, but

Beanington by Rev. Father Hamel, recently assistant pastor at Betavia, N. Y.

Rev. Father Mullananoy has been transferred from Schonestady to the pastoral charge of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Rock City Fails, N. Y.

The Dominican Fathers Byrnes, Bokel, Daly, Quinn and McKenna have been giving a very successful mission in St. Paul's church, Brooklyn. The Redemytorists closed a mission in the Cathedral in Boston on Wednesday.

mission in St. rates character, proceedings to constraint consists a mission in the Cathedral in Boston on Wednesday.

The Little Sisters of the Poor of Brooklyn warn the charitable against unauthorized fomales who are engaged in collecting, as they state, to aid the Sisters in rebuilding the Home for the Aged. The Sisters call themselves on the benevolent and will gratefully accept the smallest donation.

PRINCELLARGOUS

rebuilding the Home for the Aged. The Street rebuilding the masters on the benevolent and will gratefully accept the smallest donation.

The London Jewith Chronicle, in discussing the illogical position of Protestant Christians in denying the miracles of the Catholic Church while accepting those recorded in the New Festament, declares that "nothing but an ther reform, ending in an approach in the direction of Judaism can save Protestantism; and the sooner this new reform be undertaken the better chance will Protestantism have to preserve itself. If it delays much longer it may be too late. It may in the interval-have lost some of its leading minds, and there may not be sufficient earnestness, spirituality and intellect left to cope with the gigantic evil."

A delectable writer in an English Episcopal periodical classifies certain deadly sing which are peculiar to the "sects." As for instance, pride is the distinguishing characteristic of Methodism, avarice or covetousness of Quakers, eavy is the root evil of Congeggationalism, sloth of Presbyterisnism, anger and batred of the Establishment the sin of the Baptists and so on. And against these glant sins "the Catholic Church" (meaning his own) is struggling mightity.

The Interior (Chicago) advises young men not to marry girls who have bird sealps in their hats, unless they are willing to be hald-headed and broken-hearted early in matrimonial life.

Dr. S. Wells Williams, of Utica, N. Y., for many years the Secretary of the American Legation in China, and a master of the Chinese tongue, has accepted a new professorship of Chinese language and literature in Yale College—the first professorship of the kind established in this country.

The Rev. Mr. Bidwell has accepted a call to the pulpit made vacant by the expulsion of Mr. Glendenning from Westminister Presbyterian church, Jersey City. An effort was made by the adherents of the latter to set up an independent congregation, but the attempt wash failure.

METHODIST CONFERENCES. NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE PROCEEDING YESTERDAY.

In the transaction of business yesterday in this Conference it was announced that the subscription started last year for Brother Gothard amounted to \$673, which was paid to him. Dr. Rust addressed the Conference in the interest of the Freedmen's Aid Society and the education of the colored people. In view of the fact that efforts have been made and have recently been set on foot to induce the next General Conference in charge the charge the charge of this Conference in the charge the charge in the conference in recently been set on foot to induce the next General Conference to change the boundaries of this Conference by adding to it a slice of Connecticut now within the jurisdiction of the Providence Conference, Mr. Buckley offered a resolution, which was adopted, that it is the sense of the Conference that no change should be made in its boundaries. This movement would doubtless be only preliminary to throwing that part of this city which now belongs to the East Conference into the Now York Conference. Efforts in this direction have been York Conference. Efforts in this direction have been frequently made and defeated heretofore. The report of the committee on the Freedmen's Aid Society by resolution requested the presiding olders to see that the sums appropriated to this cause be taken up in the source to this cause be taken up in the several charges of the Conference. The report was adopted. In some churches the official boards refuse to allow this and other collections to be taken up, and Rev. G. L. Taylor asked what the duty of a paster is in such cases. The Bishop did not feel disposed to pass upon it, and a brother of the Conference suggested to pray for said officials. The Conference then closted Dr. M. L. Scudbrother of the Conference suggested to pray for said officials. The Conference then cloted Dr. M. L. Soudder its fifth delegate to the General Conference, by a vote of 144 out of 199. The reserves will be elected tomorrow. The annual report of the Wesleyan University was presented and referred to the appropriate committee. The Conference was addressed on the subject by Dr. Foss, the President of the University. It appears that the institution has \$482,000 worth of real estate, buildings, library, apparatus, &c., but that \$141,000 of its assets only are productive, the income from which is about \$10,000. It receives from other sources about \$12,000 more; so that there is a deficiency of \$28,000 on the current expenses. It has 176 students this year, but has accommodation for 300. It has received seventy-four new students this year, a number larger than it has had for many years. It has a mortgage debt of \$60,000 and a floating debt of \$22,500, and it is proposed to raise \$500,000 as an endowment fund in this centennial year. The New York East Conference contains fifty-six graduates of Wesleya-University, and its chief dependence is on this Conference. Revs. James Kay, of Westchester; S. Weston, Parkville, L. I.; Allen Nixon, Greenpoint; Albert A. Lathbury, of Norwalk, Conn., and D. F. Pierce, of South Britain, Conn., were cleeted to locat deacouns' orders. Measure. Coburn, Blakeman and Bound, not having appeared before the proper committees for examination, were not elected. Revs. Charles E. Miller, Lindsay Parker, E. Watt, F. M. Halcek, George Filmer, James Robinson, W. F. Markwick, D. McMullen, T. W. Bethel, J. T. Langlois, George A. Parkington, L. W. Holmes, William Brown and Joseph B. Shephord Werelected to elders' orders. All of these gentlemen will be ordained to-day. Mr. Markinck's case was reconsidered from the previous day's action, and to was additional control of the c

At the morning session of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference the Rev. Bishop Rendolph S Foster presided. The morning hours were occupied by animated discussions of the majority and minority reports on the subject of the appointment or election of presiding elders. The minority report, recommending that the presiding elders be appointed by the bishops, was voted down, and the majority report, giving a recommendation to the General Conference to meet in Baltimore in May, "that the present method of the appointment of presiding elders be changed, and that such elders be hereafter elected by the conferences, was adopted by a vote of 96 to 87. During the session the galleries of the church were crowded with ladies. After the introduction of visitors from other conferences, who were THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

church were crowded with ladies. After the introduction of visitors from other conferences, who were warmly received, Dr. Hurst, President of the DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, addressed the Conference. He said that the seminary at Madison was but nine years old, but it had been growing steadily. Numerically it has the largest number of students of any Methodist institution in America. Owing to financial failures the endowment fund had been crippled and the officers looked to the ministers of the Conference to reorganize that fund. The failure resulting in the rupture of the endowment fund did not come suddenly, for the officers of the institution had been crippled and the officers of the institution had been crippled it during the previous four months. All of the States are represented in scholarships, notably the New England States by six pupils, the Middle States by eighty pupils, the Southern States by seventien pupils, the Western by nine, the Pacific States by five, and foreign countries, including Canada, France, Mongolia, Macedonia, &c., by nine, making a total of 120 atuents. The students received are only those recommended by the churches. The speaker and "" beg of you, brethren, not to send to Madison any man about whom you have a doubt. We want noue there but those who are fitted to preach the churches alone." Concerning the financial prospects of the institution, the speaker said: "" We have \$250,000 to \$300,000 worth of real estate owned by the trustees at Madison, and on that property there is not one cent of mortgage or dobt.

EMIGRANTS.

The Terrible Outrages of Runners and Forwarders.

Establishment of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Leading Members and Importance of Their Work.

Six Million Six Hundred Thousand Emigrants Landed in This City.

The history of emigration to this port before the creation of the Board of Commissioners, in 1847, is little else than a record of robberies and outrages that would disgrace the most degraded savages on the earth. We know little of the inner facts about emigration in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries beyond the colonization of Virginia, the landing of the Pilgrims and the settlement of Ogiethorpe's people in Georgia. Under the Dutch, emigrants were encouraged by grants of land and the assurance of perfect religious toleration; yet one or two ships in a year brought all who chose to come. From the settlement of New Amsterdam (New York) to its surrender to the English—1623 to 1664—the Dutch emigrants could not have been 5,000 in all."

Under the English colonial government little was done to induce emigration. The only official attempt was in 1709-10, when 3,000 Protestant Palatines were sent here at the expense of the British government. The experiment was a failure. The English wanted servants and subjects, the emigrants wanted freedom, and this handful of resolute Protestants sewed the first seeds of the Revolution that came sixty years later. During all the eighteenth century emigration was very slow, and the arrival of fifty or a hundred families in a body was an event to be wondered at for years. Phil-adelphia was a larger town than New York, and at-

SELLING EMIGRANTS AT AUCTION—WHITE SLAVERY.

There was, also, from the earliest settlements down far into the present century, a system of selling emigrants that was very little better than negro slavery. Most of those who came here were very poor people, too poor to pay their passagh; and to meet the obligations incurred for transportation and to meet the obligations incurred for transportation and sopport they were regularly sold into temporary servitude to the person who would give the highest price per year for them. Old people, crippies and others not able-bodied were slow of sale; but healthy parents and children and youths of both sexes found a roady market at good prices. When parents died on the voyage the children were sold for a term long enough to pay not only their own possage but that of the dead.

also. Adults usually had to serve from three to six years, children above ten served till they became of age, and younger children were given away to masters who would board and crothethem. All these persons were known as "indentured gervants," and were advertised when they ran away in the same manner as black slaves or horses. Now and then one of these "servants" stumbled upon good fortune. Catherine

black slaves or horses. Now and then one of these "servants" stumbled upon good fortune. Catherine Weisenberg, a penniless orphan, arrived at New York and was sold to Alexander and Herman Philips, farmors in the Mohawk Valley. She soon became the belle of the settlement and was courted by a great many rural lovers, none of whom, however, were rich enough to buy her—that is, pay for the time she had yot to serve. One day the famous William Johnson, the Indian agent, and the most influential man in that part of the colony, chanced to see her, and resolved to make her his wife. In his characteristic way he offered one of the Philipses 25 for the girl's time, at the same time promising him a sound thrashing if he refused to part with her. Philipse knew that Bill Johnson would keep his word, took the money and handed over Kate, who became Mrs. Johnson, and an excellent wife and neighbor. Johnson was knighted, and the poor Dutch girl became "my lady."

The first law for the benefit of emigrants was an act of Congress in 1819 regulating their treatment on shipbord, and it is only since the passage of that set, which went into effect on the 1st day of October, that we have complete statistics of arrivals. As to the treatment of emigrants, Commissioner Rapp says:—"With rare exceptions they were robbed and plundered from the day of departure by almost every one with whom they came in contact. They were treated worse than beasts and less cared for than slaves. There seemed to be a secret configurate, on the part of all concerned in dealing with emigrants, to fleece and pluck them without mercy, and pass them from hand to hand as long as anything could be made out of them. They were virtually holpless against any sort of imposition or fraud. The thousands who died or were killed on the voyage were thrown in the tocam with as little ceremony as old sacks or broken tools." The

clerk enjoyed this fat berth and made no report of his doings. Then the Aldermen made an investigation, exposed the clerk and got back—not a cent. Of course the commutation money was really paid by the emigrant.

Another famous institution of the time must be referred to—Tapscott's Poorhouse and Hospital, in North Sixth street, Williamsburg. Tapscott and other packet agents in Europe were sending over anybody and everybody who could pay their passage, with lavab promise of situations; but on arrival they found the situations story faise. Then they were induced to work for the shipowners for their board, and were sent to this private poorhouse and set to grasing streets. They were fed on rotten ment, ship's grease and worse stuff, and when too weak to work even this disgusting food was withheld. Public indignation was aroused, and the hole was investigated. The report was simply berrible. This hospital was one of the immediate causes of the effort to establish the Emigrant Commission. The bonding and commuting business had proved an entire failure.

BOARDING ROUSES, RUNERES AND TICKET SWINDLERS.

The iosmiciency of the laws then in existence for the regulation of emigrants has been shown; but their sufferings on that head were triffing in comparison with the highway robbery to which they were subjected at the hands of irresponsible people, particularly those remoresless cutthroats and footpads known as runners and boarding house respers, paid and encouraged by "highly respectable" canal and steamboat forwarders. We spectable" canal and steamboat forwarders. We have confederated villains. The most widely known, if not the worst of the runners, was George Washington Daley, better known as "One-qued Daley," who explained the system to the Legislative Committee in 1847. Daley subsequently became a Custom House officer, and about a year ago, while apparently ingoth chalth, drapped from his chart at dinner and instantly expired.

Let us not forget to say that nearly every swindle beause, was the work of the was proper

was by the quickest route sent West. Thus these for years intested the lower parts of the city, and means, rocklessness, prodig fifty and political controlled the elections and had a powerful it the state capital. Had it not been for their obtained the elections and had a powerful it has state capital. Had it not been for their obtained have passed two or three years about. Roundled they could be excluded. When, in 1855, they flustly succeed to the could be excluded. When, in 1855, they flustly succeed that they are the could be excluded. When, in 1855, they flustly succeed that they are the could be excluded. When, in 1855, they flustly succeed that they are the could be excluded. When, in 1855, they flustly succeed that they are the could be excluded. When, in 1855, they flustly succeed that they are they have the containing a lease of Castle Garden, they at once put to the operations of these creatures. It is said that day several hundred of these saided for California, we large portion of them foliate the hands of the Vi Committee just their organized at San Francisco others from the carry on the day of which when they found the carry on the old business of defraud awinding, and some purished in the filluser expediting the runner business had cultimizated. Mexico and Central America. In the days of which when they found it unnecessary to conceal surf of their They openly and boldly avowed and testified to their depravity.

inhabited to take from them the servers of plunder, here it their examination before the committee of the Assembly they found it unnecessary to conceal any of their frauda. They openly and boldly avowed and testified to their own deprayity.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONETS OF SMIGRATION.

Those frauda assumed such gigantic proportions in 1845-46 that several eminent clitzens undertook to secure legislative remedy. Frominent in this work were Thurlow Weed, Archbishop Hughes, Leopoid Biorwirth, Robert B. Mintura and Andrew Carrigan. They were stoutly opposed not only by the runners but by most of the city officials, ied by George H. Purser, Comptroller Ewen and several officers of the Almshouse, with John Van Buren as their counsel. On the 22d of March, 1847, a mass meeting was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, Charles O'Couor in the chair. After much opposition from the opponents of reform resolutions of the right sort were adopted, and Mr. Carrigan went to Albany to urge the proposed bill. It was passed, and the Emigration Commission was created May 6, 1847. The first Commission was created May 6, 1841. The first Commission was created May 6, 1841. The first Commission was created May 6, 1841. The first Commissioners, and diagnated the commissioners, and diagnative enough, it appeared, on comparison, that they were judicial, except that Weed had named Carrigan, and Carrigan had been too modest to asme himself, but suggested Harvey. A year later Mr. Carrigan succeeded Mayor Hayemeyer in the Board, and was an active member for shout welve years. Mr. Havemoyer was the President in 1847, thou Mr. Verplanck had the chair for twenty-three years, until he died, we believe. Richard O'Gorman presided in 1871-72, succeeded by Henry C. Huribut in 1873, and finally, George J. Forrest in 1875-76.

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ALIENS ARRIVED AT NEW YORK FROM OCTOBER 1, 1819

Total, 1753 to 1847....

den 5,526,560 Betore 1847....1,063,567 | 1859 | 79, 322 | Betore 1847 | 1,063,367 |
1860 | 105,162 |
1861 | 65,529 | Total to New |
1862 | 76,306 | York | 6,509,127 |
1863 | 155,544 | To the whole |
1864 | 189,295 | 60untry to |
1865 | 193,352 | 1870 | 7,803,883 |
1866 | 235,415 | To New York to |
1867 | 242,731 | 1870 | 5,570,74 |
1867 | 242,731 | 1870 | 5,570,74 |
1867 | 242,731 | 1870 | 5,570,74 |
1868 | 2036,415 | To New York to |
1867 | 242,731 | 1870 | 5,570,74 |
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| Nativity. | Total | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1839—1870. | | 1